Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 30,

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In the eding of the Maryland Auxiliary Coin the flow Society will take place on Thurs,
the Sthool January, 1820, in the Room
Taba House of Delegates, at 6 a clock, P,
A. C. MAGRUDER, See'y.

The Board of Managers is requested to meet on Saturday the ist of January next, at 3 o'clock, PM at the State House. The at 3 e'clock, PM. at the State House. The fallewing gentlemen constitute the Board:
Thorrer. H. L. Davis, Rev. Job Guest, Henry Maynadier, Jeremiah Hughes, James Boyle, Francis Hollingsworth, Daniel Murray, Virgit Maxey, John Stephen, Nicholas J. Walkins, D. Claude, George Shaw.

For the Maryland Gazzile. Some days ago, a petition to the legisla-ture for building a Court House was hand-ed to me to be signed, and you may be sure I signed it with pleasure. I hope every free-man of Anne-Arundel county, to whom the petition is handed, will put his name to it. petition is nanced, win put in the Has not Anne Arundel county as good a right to have its court house as any other county in the state? Washington county in the state? Washington county in the state? though it has a court house, is now build ing a splendid one. Charles county has just pulled down its old court house, and is putting up another. And even Calvert county, small as it is, which had its court house burnt down during the war, would not consent to be without one. but has got a law to build a new one. Anne-Arundel county. build a new one Anne-Arundel county, and every Anne-Arundel man, ought to be ashamed of it. It is the only county in the state, which has agreed to be without a court house, and is obliged to rent courtrooms (as it can get them,) and offices, upon whatever terms they could be got. time, high time indeed, that the people of my county had resolved no longer to submit

The Agricultural Society of Mary-

land.

At a meeting of the Society held in this City on the 8th inst. a variety of articles were exhibited for their inspection, and premiums awarded, &c. As we have not been favoured with an account of their proceedings, it is not in our power to give particulars.

The following communication from a member was read by the Secretary and ordered to be printed.

Cambridge, Nov. 20, 1819.

DEAR SIR,
In compliance with the request, which you havedone me the honour to make of me, I venture to offer to the intelligent an hypothesis upon the modus operandi of gypsum, with a confidence, founded more upon that liberality, which upon that liberality, which they have before evinced, than upon any merit to which it is entitled; in this attempt I am aware of the entitled; in this attempt I am aware of the usual repugnance of practical farmers, to en-quiries of this nature, from the prevalence of

practice and experience teaching useful facts, are essential to the knowledge of agriculture, is admitted; but it is equally ious, that a systematic arrangement, and accumulation of these facts, whereby a set of elementary principles may be collected and established, will enable us to derive more may refer to their p oper causes those phenomena of vegetation daily presented to us, and a prieri, to anticipate the re sult of a project, predicated upon those set tled principles, with confidence: these elementary principles combined, conduct us to and this system will involve a theory; and though, from the fallibility of theory; and though, from the fallinity of the human mind, we are liable to theorise falsely, by untair comparisons, and deduc-tions unauthorised, yet we find in this, no soundargumentagainst theory and hypothes's, which though frequently erroneous, lead us ultimately, by those very errors, which are gradually and necessarily developed, in the course of investigation, to the final truth desired. The annals of every art and science record the touth of this sentiment; the best interests of agriculture require its adoption, and call for a free and liberal discussion of agricultural questions, as well as a commu-nication of facts; which means combined, if hranches of science, have accompanied their progress, pari passu, to their present high state of improvement.

In my attempt to enquire into the rationale of the action of plaster upon vegetation, I will first, cursorily examine the most current and popular hypotheses, and suggest their defects; and secondly, propose a new one which will explain mose the phenomena which have been noticed, in the use of

The most popular hypotheses of the modes

nperandi of plaster are.

1st. That its efficacy is derived from the septic powers of the compound (the sulphate 2nd. That its sulphuric acid produces this effect.

3d. Its power of attracting moisture from

3d. Its power of attracting instant in the air, is assigned as the cause.

4th The hypothesis of professor Davy.

The learned president of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, who has see eminently contributed to the stock of agricultural knowledge in this country, and has received a well-merited applause for his exertions in that department of science, as well as maintains the opinion. that grps 'im ethers, maintains the opinion, that gypa-im is septic, and that its fertilizing powers are derived partly from this property, and partly from its sulphuric acid. In the memoirs of that society, vol. 3, p. 299, to prove that it is septic, he applied at the same time, to it is septic, he applied at the same time, to two heaps of unrotted vegetable substances, different proportions of plaster; that, to which he applied the least, rotted; while the other continued sound; from which he inother continue sector was antiseptic, and that a small quantity was septic; but in the same page he says one more of the plaster will act, then the materials necessary to make the plaster will act, then the materials necessary to co-operate with it, require: the balance (i.e. I suppose the overcharge) remains in its

I suppose the overcharge) remains in its original state of composition, evert and use-less, here is an error in fact, or in geasoning, so obvious as to need no comment.

He, (Judge Paters,) denies the accuracy.

plaining the phenomenon of sulphuric acid combined with elay, counteracting the pro-cess of putreraction says other times effect by uniting with the ammonia generated in putrefaction, or by preventing its produc-tion." Then similar affinities will produce the same effect, when the gyptura, of ani-phate of lime, is brought into contact with putrescible substances; and though, it may be said, that ammonia has less affinity than me for sulphuric as well as other acids, this we find in Fourcray's chemistry, vol 2, p. 159, "cretaceous animaniaeal salt, like vise decomposes selenite by double affinity; while the vitriolic acid seizes the volatile of lime must resist putrefaction; because, the process, is constantly present with the ammonia, to act upon the base of the plaster, and enable the sulphuric acid to seize the ammonia, and thus, by double affinity, produce the same effect, in counteracting putre-scence, as the sulphate of clay (by the instances quoted,) is known to produce by the single affinity of the acid for ammonia: hence it follows, that the septic property assigned to the compound, as well as to the acid a-

lone, is not possessed by either, and the doctrine founded in the error, is erroneo is. The power of at racting moisture from the atmosphere has been assigned as one of its

operative qualities. On this point, experiments seem to be conclusive, that its adhesive attraction for hum dity is very considerable; butthat when combined with it, its cohesion is so strong consequently useless in this respect to vege

factory on the subject, as they are on others which he has attempted; he supposes that gypsum, alkalis, and various saline substances, which act in small quantities, and which are thought by many physiologists to be of the same use in the vegetable economy, that condiments or stimulants are, in the of plants, and that they supply that kind of matter to the vegetable fibre, which is ana logous to the bony matter in animals: he says that he has found gypsum in its natural state, undecomposed, in all those plants which seem most benefitted by it, and that he has uniformly found it in soil-, when he application of it had not been advantageous; and had not found it, on the strictest analysis, in those, where the application of it was

It is very perceptible, that there must be an error in the professor's facts, or reasoning; because its presence in a soil, where he found its application not advantageous. should have operated as powerfully as its application to soils, in which it was absent; yet we find by daily experience, that some most barren soils become productive by the use of it; but those in which there was already a sufficiency, and on which it will not operate, should be, (according to the pro-fessor's theory.) equally productive with those which were improved by its addition; which is not universally true, and therefore, incompetent to solve the phenomenon

In hazarding an hypothesis radically variant from the avowed principles of such learned authorities, I am conscious of the r:sk of incurring the charge of presumption: but equally conscious of the candour and liberality of those whom I address, and of the utility of a free, unrestrained discussion. leading to new experiments, and these, in turn, to new discussion, in the progress and diffusion of science. I venture to offer the following proposition, set

That the chief, if not the whole cause of

the efficacy of gypsum in promoting vegeta tion is to be found, "in its tendency to be come phosphoric."

The truth of this proposition rests fairly upon the result of three enquiries, sct.

"Does gypsum become phosporie?
"Does phosphorus exist in vegetables?

"Do phosphates pro ... of e regeration?
If phospho us is found uniformly in certain vegetables, it may be presumed to be essential to their con-titution, and if gypsum become phosphoric, it may readily imparto them this essential matter; and that i dees, facts known to us all, authorise me to assert; and to this properly, may the chie;, if not the whole of its fertilizing virtues be

1st. Fromrepeated experiments of Mr Du Fay, he asserts that all calcareous Fay, he asserts that all calcareous sections of come phosphor c by calcination, whether they contain a fixed a id, or not, b. that those which contain a fixel acid, "as gypaum." become more readily so, and in a sum," become more readily so, and in greater degree.

Margraat witnessedsimilar facts: Dr. Dar win repeats the same assertion, and expres-ses a belief, that the fact may be useful in

ses a belief, that the fact may be useful in explaining the operation of gypsum. Foureroy says (in his elements of chemis try vol. 2, p. 157,) that selenite (plaster) placed on a hot iron, becomes phosphoric, a property, which is common to all "calca recus saits" If then calcareous earths con taining fixed acids, (i. e. calcareous salts) become readily phosphoric under such cir-cumstances, it is reasonable to deduce by nalogy, the same result from its exposure to the atmosphere, and that in point of time this result would happen, earlier or later, as the particles of plaster might be more or less subdivided, and thereby exposed to the united action of heat and air, the essential agents of calcination; it would be regulated, too, by many peculiarities of the soil on which it was placed, if dry and warm its action would be hastened; if wet and cold, it would be retarded, if not totally prevented because heat accelerates the process of cal-cination, on which, as we have seen by authorities quoted, depends its phosphores-cence: its action would be promoted highly, by previously spreading on the field even the slightest dressing of hot; recent dung; and slightest dressing of hot; recent-dung; and hy spreading the plaster on the surface, rather than by turning it in; for thus, the agents of calcination, heat and air, have free access to it, and will necessarily produce a more immediate influence: as in, the instance of metallic oxids, which are produced in a shorter time, by increasing the thirt that the stream name is the will have the same name, it is wall have I suppose the overcharge) remains in its original state of composition, inert and use less, there is an error in fact, or in reasoning, so obvious as to need no comment.

He, (Judge Peteris) denies the accuracy of professor Day's experiments, which go calcareous sixths, for surbonic seid, would, by exposure to the Africantic State of the Comment of t the heat, butthesame result, it is well known

ledy which is proved by Bergman's table of

affinities

2. From the Above considerations delike Parouahis to believe that plaster when yound and spread on earth which is dry not warre and polaticing no substance expende of respiting the process, will readily be from when hold.

come phesphoric.
Secondly. That phosphorus does exist in vegetables, up are informed by most of the authorities before quoted, by Margraaf who first detected it. Pourcray in his elements of chemistry, vol. Av. p. 135, says on the subject of the residues of burned plants, "an accurate analysis, such as has not hitherto been made; may shew that this supposed earthy substance (i e the residue, after the saline matter is trained from ashes) is calca reous phosphate." Lord Dundonald in his connexion of agriculture and chemistry, page 25, asserts withat the insoluble part of vegetable ashes is phosphate of lime," and Dr Darwin, who says that it has been detected in every kind of vegetable substance, great source of this elementary substance in might be adduced, it may be assumed as rally, as to render it absurd to believe, that it is not essential, or useful to them, as an article of their food and sustenance.

That phosphats operate powerfully in promoting vegetation, no doubt can be entertained upon examination of facts. Dr. Davy

nforms us, othat in the neighbourhood of and boiled for grease, are ground and sold to the 'armer;" this bone dust is chiefly of these substances must be ascribed the vir tues of the manure, because lime, in so small quantities, is notoriously of but little or no value; in all the most powerful manures, which the farmer is acquainted with, phosphorus has been found in large proportions; in the recrements of animals; in dung, urine and bone-dust, and in the residuum of vegetable ashes; in the two latter, which are both, chemically the same, (phosphats of lime,) no substance is found, except phos phorus, as we have just seen, to which, their taching to this elementary article, an importance, which it has not heretofore been generally allowed to possess.

From this view, then, it is to be deduced, that all substances which contain phosphorus, or which are capable in their nature, of becoming phosphoric, and which are found from experience, to be good manures, derive this quality, from this substance, either in the whole, or in a very considerable de

It may be asked then, why does not plaster in all situations, in every earth and at-mosphere, impart this nutriment to vegetables? and why does it actually deteriorate some soils, a fact well known to many far

In answer to such queries, I may say hat similar phenomena are familia, to every chemist; that decomposition and changes in the nature and qualities of substances may be promoted or counteracted, by the presence of agents, apparently simple and impotent. In some instances, those which counteract or promote the operation of plaster, are known; in others, not yet ascertain-

In ferruginous soils, it is sometimes injuflous: a reason may be offered, sct. theoxid of iron is not offensive to regetation; the valle of iron are highly pernicious; hence the application of plaster to ferruginous soils may deteriorate the soil, by converting the oxid into a salt or sulphate of iron; which might occur, if there happened to be present any sub-tance which was capable of decomposing the plaser; as for instance the oxalic acid, which naturally abounds in wood-sorrel, in peat moss; sich concurrent

In pure clay, the sulphuric acid of the plaster, forming a sulphate of aluminæ, tho not chemically injurious, yet might operate mechanically, to the injury of vegetables, by rendering the earth hard and impervious to their tender fibres; this might happen, were there present any solvent of plaster. It is said, that the presence of sea or salt air destroys its operation, whichit is alleged happens by a double affinity; set. that the of the salt, (soda) and the muriatic acid of the salt attaches to the time; but I deny that this decomposition, were it to happen, could destroy its efficacy, he-cause, as I have proved, all calcareous earths, combined with fixed acids, become phosphoric; and for reasons given, the new sompound must promote vegetation; and in names the country of this fact, professor Davy names the country of Kent in England, as the place, where the plaster has most fully succeeded; and the greatest effect that I have ever witnessed, was immediately on the banks of the Chesapeake bay; hence the idea of salt sit destroying its facilization. the idea of salt air destroying its fertilizing powers, is totally fallacious; because it is not universally true; and the same cause must universally produce the same effect. In lands which are wet, and consequently

cold, it should not operate, because, as we have seen, heat is one of the agents, by which it is rendered phosphoric, on which its efficacy depends.

In confirmation, and perfect conformity with my hypothesis, is a fact stated by the highly respectable and observant gentleman, highly respectable and observant gentleman, of whom I have spoken, Judge Peters, in Vol. 1st, p 179, of the memoirs before quoted;—he says "I met with an instance to shew that gypsum lying in the earth for years, will again operate with such re-application of substances," (meaning a slight dressing of hot manure.) It will easily be seen that upon the principles which I confirm of for, the plaster might act for a time & tend for, the plaster might act for a time. & its action be then suspended from the want of sufficient heat to favour phosphorescence; and that by the addition of a small quantity of hot manure, a renewed action, perhaps stronger than the first might ensue.

In vol. 2d, p. 209, of the same work, Judge Peters quotes a memoir, by a M. Berard, and seems inclined to adopt his opini. on upon this subject, set, "That sulphur affords the regetalive efficiery of plaster; act ing as a stimulant to vegetation;" and re marks such it acts on some plants, and no on others, is as mysterious, and inexplicable as its mode of acting on those, whereon it produces invariable and wonderful effects."

Traly-inexplicable it is, upon the notion of the sulphur of M. Berard; and equally so, apon the principle of its septic quality for in either case, it should be equally bene ncial to the whole regelable kingdom whereas, upon the doctrine I contend for. the fact admits of easy bolotion, est. phos phores is found to exist more abundantly in some deletapies then in atheir and t

contain. We may not yet be this at all times, sto calcareaus salt in some soils; and of its po-tency in others of apparent similarity; yes, it will be seen; that most of the phenomena,

it will be seen; that most of the phenomena, if not all, admit of a solution, upon the hypothesis herein advanced.

Finally then, upon a review, we discover that plaster does become phosphoric; that phosphorus does exist in vegetables, & that the most powerful manures contain phosphin nearly in the ratio of their, power; and that those most pre-eminent, and acting in quantities so small as to be almost mirasulous, contain upon analysis, nothing except phospharus which can possibly operate at all, (for it is undoubted, that so small a pro portion of lime, as is applied in bone dust, portion of time, as is applied in bone dust, is can produce no visible effect,) and the liberal and candid investigator will assent to my proposition, and acknowledge the potent agency of the element ophosphorus" in promoting vegetation, and we shall probably in process of time, when we become more intimately acquainted with its promotive. in process or take, make the control intimately acquainted with its properties, than at present, assign to it, an elevated rank among the pabula of vegetables. I hav the honour to be,

Sir, Your's respectfully, To the President of the Agricultures 9 Agricultural Society, at Annapolis

An Abstract Of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

SENATE,

Tuesday, Dec. 21. The clerk of the house of delegates delivers the following bills: A bill, entitled, An act to encourage the build ng of horsemills and wind milk in Dorchester and St. Mary counties; a hill for the relief of Elizabeth Mastus of Allegany county; a hill for the relief of Rosanna Scott of Harford county; a further supplement to the act to incorporate company for the purpose of building bridge over the river Busquehanna; and bill authorising William Robinson to re-move his negroes from the state of Virginia

The resolution relative to the Potomac Canal, was read the sec ind, and by special der the third time, as ented to, and sent

into this state; also resolutions in favour

of Henry Darden and Jehu Chandler; se-

to the house of delegates The bill to authorise Mary Ann Gibbons to bring certain negro slaves into this state was read the second and third time by succial order, and will not pass. Sent to the house of delegates.

The bill to authorise George A. Smith late sheriff of Caroline county, to complete his collections, and the bill authorising Basil Bowling, late collector and sheriff of Prince George's county, to complete his collection, were read the second and by spe-

cial order the third time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivers the following bills: A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of the militia of the city of Baltimore, passed at December session 1817; and a bill authorising Solomon Kirwan, late sheriff and collector of Dorchester county, to complete

The bill to prevent bullet playing in Washington county was read the second and by special order the third time, and passed.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

John E. Howard, jr. esq. appeared in the Senate, qualified, and took his eat.

On motion, Leave liven to bring in a bill for the relief of Willy Reynolds, of Anne-

Arundel county.

Mr. Maxcy delivers the said bill. Read
The clerk of the house of delegates delivers the following bills: A bill, entitled, An ict to empower the county court of Queen Anne's county to divide the real estate there in mentioned; a bill to repeal a supplement to an act for the bester protection of slave-holders in the several counties therein men-tioned, so far as relates to Talbot and Dorchester counties: a further supplement to chester counties; a further supplement to an act authorising the levy court of Calves; county to levy a sum of money on the assessable property of said county, for the purposes therein mantiumed; a bill for the relief of David Harry, jr of Washington county; a bill for the benefit of the Reformed and Evangelical, Lutheran Church on Silver Run Frederick county. Silver Run Frederick county, called St Sher Run Frederick county, called St. Mary's Church; a bill to incorporate the crustees of a Methodist meeting house in Q een Anne's county, and for other purposes; and a bill for the benefit of Wilson Cary Selden, of the state of Virginia; also

a resolution in favour of the Female Union Society. Severally read. On motion, Ordered, That Messra. Carmichael, Maxcy and Gale, be a committee to whom he referred the reports made by cer ain incorporated banks in this state, and that the committee also report to the senate the measures necessary and proper to be adopted in relation to those incorporated banks which have refused and neglected to report to the legislature their state and con-dition, pursuant to a resolution of the general assembly at the last session.

The bill to repeal an act to prevent swine from going at large in the town of Salisbu ry, was read the second and by special order the third time, passed, and sent to the house

of delegates.
The clerk of the house of delegates deli-The clerk of the house of delegates delivers the following bills: a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Heary Witmer of Washington county, and a bill for the talter of Lambert W. Ford, James Christie and Ed.

mond Brown, of Cecil county.

The of 1 to sufforise the levy court of Charles county to dispose of the property therein methoded, was read the second and by special ordes the third time, pursed, and sent to the house of delegates. sent to the house of delegates.
"The clerk of the house of delegates delivers the following bills: A bill for the relief

of Richard Dore and Eleanor his wife; of Anne Arusdel county, a bill applementary Anno Armoer vousy; a on apparamentary to an achier the support of Even Pries and bill to allow Armold T. Windsor, late the iff and collector of Montgomery wornty) in the floor of Montgomery wornty)

passed, and assi, to his horizont to tlerk of the frome of deveraths following bills. A but of Mary Dean, of 36 Mary to repeal the fourth section of at December season 1817, earliest thought supplement to the let for his sundry insolvent dettors passed season 1805; a bill annuling the of John Freorier and Mary his Washington, consey; as a Brass marriage of Thomas P. Wash Ward of St. Mary a country and nulling the marriage of Bary Nach Charles Murray of Cecil country.

The hill for the benefit of hay in the second and by special order hay time, and will not pass. Bent to he delegates. of delegates.

The President laid before the general latters

Sir,
As indispensable professional stress will put it out of my power to tream seat in the Senate this session, I be this you to inform that honourable boy, a resign my seat therein. Actest for self, and present to the members of the nate, the affectionate respects of

Your ob't serv't, WM. H. WINDER Hon'ble William Spencer, President of the Senate. Which was read.

The bill to allow Arnold T. Winter, The bill to allow Arnold T. Windset, sheriff and collector of Mentgomer to the first the role ty further time to complete the role was read the second and third time by cial order, passed, and sent to the head delegates.

On motion, Resolved, That he improceed to the election of a meaker is the vacancy occa-foned by the ruins of William H. Wander, Esquira.

The Senate having qualified agreeds the constitution and form of governant proceeded to said election; the bully legislation of the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the bully legislating the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are the constitutio

deposited in the ballot box; on training the cof it appeared that. Robert Gord Harper, Esquire, was unanimously the The resolution in favour of Jean Charles was read the second, and by special in the third time, assented to, and sent to House of Delegates.
The bill to repeal a supplement to us

for the better protection of slave holders the several counties therein mentioned, far as relates to I albot and Dorehester ties, was read the second and third time special order, passed, and sent to the Ho of Delegates. The President laid before the Senat

communication from the executive, each ing the annual report of the Inspector the Maryland Penitentiary for the pro-

year. Read.
Which was ordered to be printed.
The hill to encourage the brilding horse mills and wind mills in Dorchester St. Mary's counties, was read the seco and by special order the third time, and and sent o the house of delegates.

The bill authorising Soloma Kirm

late sheriff and collector of Dorchestered ty, to complete te his collection, was real second and by special order the third his passed, and sent to the house of delegate.
The bill authorising William Robins remove his negroes from the state of Virgi into this state, was read the second and special order the third time, and will

special order the third time, and will pass. Sent to the house of delegate. On metion, Leave given to bring is bill for the better regulation of the cand registers of wills of the several ross in this state.

The clerk of the house of delegate livers the following bill: A bill, entitely act for the benefit of John W. 5. Joje Kent county: And resolutions relatively Kent county: And resolutions relatives trustees of the poor of Harford com

Read.

Robert G Harper, Esquire, appears
the senate, and after taking threaths my
ed by the constitution and form of gement, and subscribing a declaration of
belief in the christian religion, and als
the oaths for the support of the governs
of the United States, took his seat.

Friday, Dec. 24,

George W. Jackson, Esquire, appear qualified, and took his seat.

The clerk of the house of delegate that the hill emitted livers the following bills: A bill, en act further to continue an act passed a rember session 1795, entitled, An set b corporate an Insurance Company in more town; and a further suppliment the act, entitled, An act for the district of a certain fund for the purpose of the ing free-schools in the saveral constalls in named; which were read.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Wednesday, Dec. 22. Leave given to report a bill to low Richard Maffitt late aberil Queen-Anne's to complete his lections.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, Or ed. That so much of the execut communication as relater to the passed at the last session relief brokers be referred to the come

tice. Mr. Duvell reports a bill 6 thorise the levy court of Ages runded to erect and establishe house in the city of Annipoli-

Mr. Dorsey reports fill of feet the right of property to barno, and other things below to anh. freshold, and shift in material to the calls of public analogues.

the sat to recilitate the recovered to be due from the agerel banks the state and no compet the said to pay speciarse fortest, shell to pay speciarse fortest, shell

the offence of kidnapping dict will be given. ile children. PETITIONS. Bachel Weems, of Ame-

orl, jr. of Frederick, praying it of equity, may be vested with grto decree to him a conveye for a certain tract of land. n the grand jury of Montgomecounter to the petition to change time of holding the court of said sty. From Richard B. Dorsey tothers, of Monigomery, for the e of a part of the real estate. of it deceased father. From Ann anson, of St. Mary's, for support. Mr. G. observed to Mr. Conthe visitors and governors of goes an insignificant John's College, praying for a reof the act of 1805, for withwing the funds from said college. om the Union Insurance Compapraying for an extension of their ner. From Wm. Merrick, of rchester, a revolutionary soldier. om Mary Kline, of the city of Balcere, for a divorce.

Thursday, Dec. 23. Mr. Montgomery reports unfacribly on the petition of Mary ne, of the city of Baltimore, but committee are of opinion her e is embraced by the statute of mes I. chapter 7. PETITIONS.

From Michael T. Ford, of the city Biltimore for a special act of invery. From Rachel Warringd of Prince-George's, for a dice From Rulus Eddy, of the of Baltimore for a special act of lvency . From sundry citizens he state to be exempted from the elexactions of toll on the turnroads leading to Bultimore. om a number of inhabitants of Balere county, praying to be relievfrem a turnpike gate at the intertion of a road with the Baltimore dHarford turnpike road. From ndryinhabitants of Allegany, praya company may be incorporated mike a turnpike road in said coun-From Thomas W. Griffith late Rector of Baltimore county prayet m- to complete his collections. on the Baltimore Insurance Comay, for a continuance of their act incorporation. From Thomas

ii, a revolutionauy soldier. Friday, Dic. 24.
The bill authorising Richard Mof-late sheriff of Queen-Anne's anty, to complet his collections, a passed.

from sundry chizens of Queens's county, praying for a law to ourige the destruction of crows. on the Stockholders of the Union at, praying for a law to change mode of electing directors there-

Ney York, Dec. 22.

Unfortuna e Occurrence. esterday aftirnoon, about three

ck, 28 Mr. Troughton, attorney

in, was willing down Broad-

near the forner of Maiden-

he met with Mr. Robert Goodof Baltimore, and after some ds and blows Mr. Stoughton rered a wound rom a came sword. which he died in a few minutes.
Goodwin walked off, and at moment w believe has not atthey. A preumstance of this are could not be a selected to exare rould not have failed to exmach public feeling, and various subject. We have endeayoured scertain the suses which led to disastrous avair. Mr. Stough-it spears, this acred as coun-its aome says brought against Godwin in relation to an additional and the control of a behanktering, which was resentby Mr. Stoughton, who resulted five hours, but adjourned to gate Mr. Stoughton, who resulted ing ables to gathrough all manys, they met again track. Mr. Goodwin walked and after a patient, and any present and after a patient, and any present and after a patient, and any present any sections of the same that he which having been raised in many person and the same for publication we sale

ners.

regisch to teport a bill to ed to this mornings when t fust as our paper was p Goodwin was last night ar

indel, praying and corrain Elizabeth town (NJ.) and it from John Carey, of Working of this city.

Lettody in this city.

Daily From the Fed. Gazet The following extracts of relative to the unhappy oc

in New York, are from ge of the highest respectability friends in this city: New York, Dec. 22d-2 "Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Walking down Broadway w met Mr. Stoughton at th and then passed to the so ner of Courtland stree Stoughton re-crossed Cou and requested Mr. G, to rep he had said: it was immedi

peated to S. who struck ! very severe blow in the f G. raised his stick & struck ton on the head-the forc blow broke the stick, (whi sword cane) and left in hand the sword; they ime closed, and in the fall Stoy ceived a wound in his boo terminated his existence 15 minutes. Mr. G. by t of his friends, retired to hotel, and then went inst boat to Elisabethtownarrived at half past 4 o'c tending to remain there i morning. He was, howeve ed by our police magisti found him at a tavern in with judge Butler of Louis some other gentlemen, to stated the circumstances. clared his intention of re-

New York in the morning The occurrence, as I ha it, will be substantiated and Mr. W, who were on and saw all that passed. of these witnesses had an Stoughton was stabbed, a left the place in company E. and Mr. C. not aware sword had touched him. surrounded by triends, wh tisfied of his conscious ! and will let him want for t may require."

"New York, Wednesday

Dec. 2 "Lest the circumstan come to you through comm and perhaps exaggerated presented, I deem it proj form you directly of the u occurrence of yesterday the death of Stoughton.

Mr. G. and himself m street-Mr. G. made us contemptuous language, gave bim a severe blow then struck him on the his cane, when the sheatl they closed, and in the sc ceived a wound in the boo pired in a few minutes. no more at this time as t closing, except that by al friends his conduct is defiable, and I think a jury

mine it so. PS. Sirce closing my le learned that there can be ner of doubt, that the sta en by accident, in their gether. A pair of load were found in S's pocket.

From the New-York Ev LAMENTABLE OCCUR It is our painful duty t

fact, that the day before about So'clock, in Broads Stoughton, son of the Sp sul, and one of the finest it the New-York bar, w to the heart with a sh concealed in a stick, by Goodwin, of Baltimore. A ton never spoke after rec fatal wound, which term